

List of Short Forms

opp.	opposite (Gegenteil)	etc.	and so on (und so weiter)
pl.	plural (Mehrzahl)	s.	sich
s.o.	someone (jemand)	jmd.	jemand
sth.	something (etwas)	etw.	etwas

Basic Vocabulary

Knights and Fighting (33 words)

castle	big building where a king or queen lived	Burg, Schloß
knight	noble soldier with a horse	Ritter
warrior	person who fights in war or battle	Krieger
sword	sharp stick of metal for fighting with	Schwert
handle	the end of a sword that you hold in your hand	Griff
scabbard	the thing which holds a sword	(Schwert)Scheide
lance	spear made of wood	Lanze
armour	Knights wear <i>armour</i> when they fight.	Rüstung, Panzer
shield	In the picture on page 31, Arthur has a <i>shield</i> on his back.	Schild
tournament	fighting between knights on horses, to find the best	Turnier
jousting	fighting on horseback with lances (as a sport)	Ritterkämpfe mit Lanzen
brave	without fear	tapfer, mutig
courageous	brave, without fear; <i>opp.</i> cowardly	mutig
champion	person who wins the first prize	Sieger, Meister
enemy	s.o. who hates you; <i>opp.</i> friend	Feind(in)
safely	without risk; <i>opp.</i> in danger	sicher; in Sicherheit
safety	(place where) nothing bad can happen	Sicherheit
danger	risk: <i>Danger</i> - Thin ice!	Gefahr
harm	hurt: The storm did a lot of <i>harm</i> .	Schaden
peace	time when there is no fighting or killing; <i>opp.</i> war	Frieden

battle	fighting with weapons (=Waffen)
to challenge	to call (s.o.) to fight
to defend	to fight to keep away s.o. who wants to hurt you
defenceless	having no weapon to fight with
to guard	to watch over: Two big dogs <i>guarded</i> the farm.
to defeat	to win a fight against s.o.
to overcome	to beat; to win a fight against
mercy	Don't kill me! Have <i>mercy</i> on me!
to destroy	to break (to pieces)
to spare	not to kill s.o.
s.o.'s life	
fiercely	hard; wildly
to heal	to make well or healthy (=gesund)
wound	deep cut made by a sword etc. in a battle

Kings and Kingdoms (11 words)

kingdom	land which a king rules	Königreich
court	where a king lives and works	(Königs)Hof
to rule	to be king of: He <i>ruled</i> England for a long time.	regieren
to set up	to start: He <i>set up</i> a little shop in the town.	einrichten; gründen
royal	of a king or queen	königlich
noble	<i>here</i> : brave and with a fine character	edel
powerful	strong	mächtig
justice	being fair or right	Gerechtigkeit
honour	good name; respect	Ehre
glory	what you win when you do great things	Ruhm, Ehre
reputation	good name	Ruf

People, Families and Friends (14 words)

parents	mother and father	Eltern
wife	woman who is married to a man; <i>opposite</i> : husband	(Ehe)Frau
(pl. wives)		
to marry	to take s.o. as husband or wife	heiraten

wedding	ceremony when two people are married
to raise	to bring up (a child)
to invite	to ask s.o. to come
to cheer	to shout hurrah
to gather	to come together; to call together
to crowd	to all come together
to visit	to go (come) and see
adviser	person who says what you should do
advice	what you say to help people
stranger	person who is unknown
to identify	to show what s.o. or sth. is

Thinking and Telling (28 words)

to remember	opp. to forget
to realise	to see and understand

to be unaware of	not to know (sth.)
importance	being special or full of meaning; (adj. important); Milk is of great <i>importance</i> for babies.
wisdom	knowing what is right and good
to recognise	to know (sth./s.o.) that one has seen before
to understand	to know what sth. means or why sth. happens
news	information (about sth. that has happened)
message	news which is sent to s.o.
messenger	person who brings news to s.o.
to reveal	to show sth. that was hidden
warning	words saying that sth. bad will happen
to announce	to tell people some special news
secret	sth. that other people don't know
to come true	to really happen: Her dream <i>came true</i> .
to need	We <i>need</i> food to live - we must have it.
to promise	to say that you will do sth.

Hochzeit
auf-, großziehen
einladen
jauchzen, hurra rufen
s. versammeln
dicht herumstehen
besuchen
Berater(in)
Rat(schlag)
Unbekannte(r), Fremde(r)
s. identifizieren

s. erinnern an
erkennen,
s. klarmachen
s. (einer Sache) nicht
bewußt sein
Wichtigkeit; Bedeutung

Weisheit
erkennen
verstehen
Nachricht
Botschaft
Bote, Botin
enthüllen; offenbaren
Warnung
ankündigen
Geheim-; Geheimnis
in Erfüllung gehen
brauchen, benötigen
versprechen

to assure
to swear
truthful/ly
to explain
to choose
choice
to claim

to reply
to decide
to agree
to solve

to promise: She *assured* us that she would come.
He *swears* that he didn't steal the money.
true/truly; *opp.* false/ly
to make (sth.) clear
Here are three cakes. Please *choose* the one you want.
s.o. or sth. that you choose
to say that sth. is yours

to answer
He *decided* to go to England for his holidays.
to think (and say) the same as s.o. else
to find the answer (to a problem)

Feelings and Character (27 words)

kind	warm and friendly
delighted	very pleased
overjoyed	very happy
hope	I think my wish will come true; I am full of <i>hope</i> .
to trust	to be sure s.o. or sth. is good or right
honest	Thieves and robbers are not <i>honest</i> people.
proud (of)	You have done well; your father will be <i>proud</i> of you.
skill	sth. one has learned to do very well
skillfully	like an expert
determined	with a firm plan: He is <i>determined</i> to pass the exam.
impressed	This class is so good - I am very <i>impressed</i> .
attention	interest: To <i>pay attention</i> means to listen carefully.
curiosity	feeling that you want to know sth.
amazement	great surprise or wonder
astonished	very surprised
incredible	difficult to believe
sadly	<i>here</i> : unfortunately: <i>Sadly</i> , his mother died.
terrible	<i>opp.</i> wonderful
scowling	with an angry look; <i>opposite</i> : smiling

versichern
schwören
wahrheitsgemäß
erklären
(aus)wählen
Wahl
fordern, verlangen; *hier*:
als sein eigenes nehmen
erwidern, antworten
s. entscheiden
zustimmen
lösen

gütig, liebenswürdig
hoch erfreut
überglücklich
Hoffnung
vertrauen
ehrlich
stolz (auf)
Geschick
geschickt, gewandt
(fest) entschlossen
beeindruckt
Aufmerksamkeit
Neugier
Erstaunen
erstaunt
unglaublich
traurigerweise
schrecklich
finster, grollend

to be worried	to feel that sth. is wrong	s. Sorgen machen
to disappoint	to make s.o. sad (because they don't get sth. that they have hoped for)	enttäuschen
to be	When I know I have done sth. wrong, I am <i>ashamed</i> .	s. (einer Sache) schämen
ashamed (of)	<i>opp.</i> proud	unsicher; voller Zweifel
doubtful/ly	not sure: I hope you will like the book, but I am <i>doubtful</i> .	wagen
to dare	to be brave enough to: He didn't dare to say no.	s. benehmen; s. verhalten
to behave	He <i>behaved</i> badly at the party, crying and shouting.	seltsam
strange	not normal; not ordinary	geheimnisvoll
mysterious	People wonder and ask questions about it.	
Looking and Seeing (4 words)		
to watch	to look at: I love to <i>watch</i> the bears at the zoo.	zuschauen
to gaze	to look at (for a long time)	lange betrachten, bestaunen
to appear	to come out so that you can see it	erscheinen
to vanish	to go away so you can't be seen; to disappear	verschwinden
Religion (8 words)		
church	We go to <i>church</i> on Sundays.	Kirche
churchyard	land around a church, with graves (=Gräber)	Kirchhof
bell	metal thing that rings when you hit it	Glocke
archbishop	a chief man in the church	Erzbischof
cathedral	big church with an (arch)bishop	Dom, Kathedrale
service	The church <i>service</i> is at 10 o'clock every Sunday.	Gottesdienst
to bless	to make the sign of the cross over	segnen
solemn	slow and serious	feierlich, ernst
Places and Movement (33 words)		
place	where s.o. or sth. is	Ort
position	(social) situation	Stelle
space	This classroom is too small; there is not enough <i>space</i> . Raum, Platz	

at the bottom	<i>opp.</i> at the top	unten
among	in the middle of (a group)	mitte unter
traveller	person going to a (far away) place	Reisende(r)
journey	It's a long <i>journey</i> ; it's a long way to go.	Reise
path	way that s.o. goes or travels along	Weg; Pfad
nearby	<i>opp.</i> far away	in der Nähe
far and wide	everywhere; all sorts of places	weit und breit
towards	He came <i>towards</i> me.	auf ... zu
forest	a lot of trees all standing together	großer Wald
clearing	place in a forest where there are no trees	Lichtung
lake	water with land all round it	(der) See
shore	the edge (=Rand) of a lake or sea	Ufer
to approach	to come near	s. nähern
to arrive (at)	to come to: We <i>arrive</i> at school at eight o'clock.	ankommen
to leave	to go away (from)	verlassen, weggehen
to slip away	to go away quietly	s. davonstehlen
to hide	to put sth. where it can't be seen	verbergen, verstecken
to remain	to stay	(ver)bleiben
to return	to come (go) back	zurückkehren
to cover	to put sth. over: She <i>covered</i> her face with her hands.	zudecken
to pass	The train doesn't stop here; it <i>passes</i> through.	vorbeigehen an
to fetch	to go for (sth.) and bring (it) back	holen
to replace	to put (sth.) back (where it came from)	zurücklegen, -tun
to remove	to take away (to take off/ to take out)	wegnehmen, entfernen
to turn	to move round: I <i>turned</i> and went back to my place.	s. wenden, drehen
to rush at	to go quickly (towards)	auf ... losstürzen
to collide	to come together with a bang	zusammenstoßen
to pull	<i>opp.</i> to push	ziehen, zerren
to hand sth. to	to give sth. to s.o.	jmd. etw. reichen
to take one's place	to sit down on one's chair	seinen Platz einnehmen

Time (12 words)

already	When he came home, his son was <i>already</i> asleep.
suddenly	quickly and when you don't expect it
at once	immediately: Come here <i>at once</i> !
after	Come home with me <i>after</i> school.
soon	shortly; in a short time
as soon as possible	as quickly as it can happen: I must have the money <i>as soon as possible</i> .
never	at no time; <i>opp.</i> always
at last	in the end; finally
... ago	I am eleven years old. A year <i>ago</i> I was ten.
future	the time yet to come; <i>opp.</i> past
once more	again; another time
to continue	to go on (doing sth); <i>opp.</i> to stop (doing sth.)

Useful Words (17 words)

to try	to do your best to do sth.
to happen	to take place: The accident <i>happened</i> at two o'clock.
to take place	to happen
to use	We use a knife to cut bread, meat etc.
to act	to do sth.: We must stop <i>talking</i> and <i>act</i> now!
to keep	<i>opp.</i> to give away
to offer	Can I <i>offer</i> you sth. to drink?
to prove	to show that sth. is so
reason	If you ask "why", you want to know the <i>reason</i> .
cause (of)	thing that makes sth. happen
to make arrangements	to make plans; to prepare
to own	If you <i>own</i> sth., it is yours.
possession	sth. that is yours
equal	as big or as good as s.o. else
empty	with no one or nothing in it; <i>opposite</i> : full

schon, bereits
plötzlich
sofort
nach; nachdem
bald
möglichst bald

nie, niemals
schließlich, endlich
vor ...
Zukunft
noch einmal
(etw.) weitermachen

versuchen
geschehen, passieren
stattfinden
benutzen, verwenden
handeln
behalten
anbieten
beweisen
Grund
Ursache
Vorkehrungen treffen

besitzen
Besitz(tum)
gleich(wertig)
leer

according to (...)
to face to stand in front of

Small Words (12 words)

almost	nearly: Don't go - dinner is <i>almost</i> ready.
every	<i>every</i> person = all the people
each	every (single)
of course	naturally
enough	A poor man hasn't got <i>enough</i> money.
without	<i>opp.</i> with
whether	if
until	up to the time that
except for	Your homework is good, <i>except for</i> the last page.
What about ...?	Tell (<i>me, us</i>) about ...
the same	identical; <i>opp.</i> different

unlike different from

Opposites / Antonyms

THE SWORD IN THE STONE

many	⇔ few
to live	⇔ to die
wise	⇔ foolish
peace	⇔ war
daughter	⇔ son
happy	⇔ sad, unhappy
terrible	⇔ wonderful
future	⇔ past
danger	⇔ safety

viele	⇔ wenige
leben	⇔ sterben
weise	⇔ töricht
Frieden	⇔ Krieg
Tochter	⇔ Sohn
glücklich	⇔ traurig, unglücklich
schrecklich	⇔ wunderbar
Zukunft	⇔ Vergangenheit
Gefahr	⇔ Sicherheit

(...) zufolge
gegenüberstehen

fast, beinahe
jede(-r, -s)
jede(-r, -s) (einzelne)
natürlich, selbst-
verständlich
genug
ohne
ob
bis
abgesehen von
Wie steht's mit ...?
der/die/das gleiche,
der-/die-/dasselbe
anders als

enemy ⇔ friend
 true ⇔ false, untrue
 dark ⇔ bright
 dark(ness) ⇔ light
 strong ⇔ weak
 old ⇔ new; young
 to arrive ⇔ to leave
 outside ⇔ inside
 deep ⇔ shallow
 here ⇔ there
 to pull ⇔ to push
 to come ⇔ to go
 no one ⇔ everyone
 to disappoint ⇔ to please
 doubtful ⇔ trusting

THE ROUND TABLE

man (pl. men) ⇔ woman (pl. women)
 husband ⇔ wife (pl. wives)
 king ⇔ queen
 to love ⇔ to hate
 father ⇔ mother
 lady ⇔ gentleman
 (pl. gentlemen)
 beautiful ⇔ ugly
 the best ⇔ the worst
 to go away ⇔ to return
 at the end ⇔ at the beginning

Feind(in) ⇔ Freund(in)
 wahr ⇔ falsch, unwahr
 dunkel ⇔ hell
 Dunkel(heit) ⇔ Licht
 stark ⇔ schwach
 alt ⇔ neu; jung
 ankommen ⇔ verlassen, wegehen
 außen ⇔ innen
 tief ⇔ seicht, untief
 hier ⇔ da, dort
 ziehen, zerren ⇔ schieben
 kommen ⇔ gehen
 niemand ⇔ jedermann
 enttäuschen ⇔ gefallen
 unsicher, voller Zweifel ⇔ vertrauensvoll
 geben ⇔ wegnehmen
 rechts ⇔ links

Mann ⇔ Frau
 (Ehe)Mann ⇔ (Ehe)Frau
 König ⇔ Königin
 lieben ⇔ hassen
 Vater ⇔ Mutter
 Dame ⇔ Herr

schön ⇔ häßlich
 der/die/das ⇔ der/die/das
 beste ⇔ schlimmste
 weggehen ⇔ zurückkehren
 am Schluß ⇔ am Anfang

after ⇔ before
 to stand ⇔ to sit
 to appear ⇔ to disappear, to vanish
 empty ⇔ full (of)
 brave ⇔ cowardly
 always ⇔ never
 to break a promise ⇔ to keep a promise
 the same (as) ⇔ different (from)

EXCALIBUR

near ⇔ far
 to put on ⇔ to take off

with ⇔ without
 first ⇔ last
 to continue to do sth. ⇔ to stop doing sth.
 to fall asleep ⇔ to wake up
 towards ⇔ away from
 the middle of the lake ⇔ the edge (shore) of the lake
 to win ⇔ to lose

SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE

long ⇔ short
 slow ⇔ fast, quick
 death ⇔ birth; life
 to defend ⇔ to attack
 possible ⇔ impossible
 morning ⇔ evening
 sooner ⇔ later

nach(dem) ⇔ (be)vor
 stehen ⇔ sitzen
 erscheinen ⇔ verschwinden
 leer ⇔ voll
 tapfer, mutig ⇔ feige
 immer ⇔ nie(mals)
 Versprechen ⇔ Versprechen
 brechen ⇔ halten
 der/die/das gleiche (wie), der/die/dasselbe (wie) ⇔ anders (als)

nah ⇔ fern
 anziehen; aufsetzen mit ⇔ ausziehen; abnehmen ohne
 erste(r, -s) ⇔ letzte(r, -s)
 etw. weiter-machen ⇔ aufhören, etw. zu machen
 einschlafen auf ... zu ⇔ aufwachen
 Seemitte ⇔ weg von Seeufer

gewinnen ⇔ verlieren

lang ⇔ kurz
 langsam ⇔ schnell
 Tod ⇔ Geburt; Leben
 verteidigen ⇔ angreifen
 möglich ⇔ unmöglich
 Morgen ⇔ Abend
 früher ⇔ später

Vocabulary: Chapter by Chapter

THE SWORD IN THE STONE

page 2	sword	sharp stick of metal for fighting with
	... ago	I am eleven years old. A year <i>ago</i> I was ten.
	noble	here: brave and with a fine character
ful	to rule	to be king of: He <i>ruled</i> England for a long time.
pis	peace	time when there is no fighting or killing; <i>opp.</i> war
after	after	Come home with me <i>after</i> school!
adviser	adviser	person who says what you should do
adviser	enchanter	magician; person who does strange, magical things
adviser	powerful	strong
adviser	already	When he came home, his son was <i>already</i> asleep.
adviser	to give birth to	to bear (a child)
adviser	sadly	here: unfortunately: <i>Sadly</i> , his mother died.
adviser	parents	mother and father
adviser	terrible	<i>opp.</i> wonderful
page 4	future	the time yet to come; <i>opp.</i> past
soon	soon	shortly; in a short time
soon	fever	when we have a temperature and are very hot
soon	danger	risk: <i>Danger</i> - Thin ice!
soon	enemy	s.o. who hates you; <i>opp.</i> friend
soon	secret	that other people don't know
soon	place	where s.o. or sth. is
soon	safely	without risk; <i>opp.</i> in danger
soon	to trust	to be sure s.o. or sth. is good or right
soon	to come true	to really happen: Her dream <i>came true</i> .
soon	safety	(place where) nothing bad can happen
soon	harm	hurt: The storm did a lot of <i>harm</i> .
soon	hope	I think my wish will come true: I am full of <i>hope</i> .
soon	forest	a lot of trees all standing together
soon	castle	big building where a king or queen lived
soon	Wort	

Schwert
vor ...
edel
regieren
Frieden
nach; nachdem
Berater(in)
Zauberer
mächtig
schon; bereits
gebären
traurigerweise
Eltern
schrecklich
Zukunft
bald
Fieber
Gefahr
Feind(in)
Geheim-; Geheimnis
Ort
sicher; in Sicherheit
vertrauen
in Erfüllung gehen
Sicherheit
Schaden
Hoffnung
großer Wald
Burg, Schloß
Krieg

knicht	knight	noble soldier with a horse
to destroy	to destroy	to break (to pieces)
to need	to need	We <i>need</i> food to live - we must have it.
to reveal	to reveal	to show sth. that was hidden
message	message	news which is sent to s.o.
archbishop	archbishop	a very important man in the church
peasant	peasant	poor farmer
troubled	troubled	here: with great problems
to gather	to gather	to come together; to call together
realm	realm	kingdom
cathedral	cathedral	big church with an (arch)bishop
service	service	The church <i>service</i> is at 10 o'clock every Sunday.
marble	marble	hard stone used for statues etc.
buried in	buried in	here: stuck in; pushed into
astonished	astonished	very surprised
to crowd	to crowd	to all come together
handle	handle	the end of a sword that you hold in your hand
precious	precious	Diamonds are <i>precious</i> stones.
at the bottom	at the bottom	<i>opp.</i> at the top
rightful	rightful	morally right and correct
to try	to try	to do your best to do sth.
to pull	to pull	<i>opp.</i> to push
huff and puff	huff and puff	to try hard to do sth., while blowing very hard
might	might	here: strength
to budge ...	to budge ...	to move ... just a little bit
an inch	an inch	(inch = Zoll [=2,5 cm])
to decide	to decide	He <i>decided</i> to go to England for his holidays.
messenger	messenger	person who brings news to s.o.
to announce	to announce	to tell people some special news
tournament	tournament	fighting between knights on horses, to find the best
far and wide	far and wide	everywhere; all sorts of places
amongst	amongst	in the middle of (a group)

Ritter	zerstören	page 5
brauchen, benötigen	entdecken; offenbaren	page 6
Botschaft	Erzbischof	
einfacher Bauer	hier: geplagt sein	
s. versammeln	Königreich; Reich	
Dom, Kathedrale	Gottesdienst	
Marinor	hier: in ... gesteckt	page 8
erstaut	dicht herumstehen	
Griff	kostbar, edel	
unten	unten	
rechtmäßig	versuchen	page 9
ziehen, zerren	keuchen und stöhnen	page 10
hier: Kraft	ein wenig bewegen	
s. entscheiden	Bote, Botin	
ankündigen	Turnier	
weit und breit	mitten unter	page 11

swordplay	fighting with swords (as a sport)
jousting	fighting on horseback with lances (as a sport)
to realise	to see and understand
fetch	to fetch
lock	to lock
remember	to remember
pass	to pass
churchyard	land around a church, with graves (=Gräber)
disappoint	to disappoint
effort	to make s.o. sad (because they don't get sth. that they have hoped for)
to be unaware of	here: difficulty; trying hard; hard work
not to know (sth.)	not to know (sth.)
importance	being special or full of meaning; (adj. important): Milk is of great importance for babies.
recognise	to recognise
at once	to know (sth./s.o.) that one has seen before immediately: Come here at once!
at hand	to give sth. to s.o.
doubtful	not sure: I hope you will like the book, but I am doubtful.
swear	He swears that he didn't steal the money.
truthful	true/truly; opp. false/ly
remove	to take away (to take off/ to take out)
reply	to answer
watch	to look at: I love to watch the bears at the zoo.
amazement	great surprise or wonder
replace	here: to put (sth.) back (where it came from)
to fail to do	not to do
swiftly	fast, quickly

(Degen)Fechten
Ritterkämpfe
mit Lanzen
erkennen,
s. klarmachen
holen
zuschließen
s. erinnern an
vorbeigehen an
Kirchhof
enttäuschen
Anstrengung, Mühe
s. (einer Sache) nicht
bewußt sein
Wichtigkeit; Bedeutung
erkennen
sofort
jmd. etw. reichen
unsicher; voller Zweifel
schwören
wahrheitsgemäß
wegnehmen, entfernen
erwidern, antworten
zuschauen
Erstaunen
hier: wieder in den
Stein hineinstecken
nicht tun (können)
rasch, geschwind

THE ROUND TABLE	to take s.o. as husband or wife	heiraten	page 14
to marry	what you say to help people	Rat(schlag)	
advice	to think (and say) the same as s.o. else	zustimmen	
to agree	(social) situation	Stelle	
position	woman who is married to a man; opp. husband	(Ehe)Frau	
wife	land which a king rules	Königreich	
kingdom	if	ob	
whether	If you own sth., it is yours.	besitzen	
to own	warm and friendly	gütig, liebenswürdig	page 16
kind	very pleased	hoch erfreut	
delighted	information (about sth. that has happened)	Nachricht	
news	You have done well; your father will be proud of you.	stolz (auf)	
proud (of)	without fear	tapfer, mutig	
brave	present; sth. that you give to s.o.	Geschenk	
gift	This classroom is too small; there is not enough space.	Raum, Platz	
space	A poor man hasn't got enough money.	genug	
enough	to come (go) back	zurückkehren	page 18
to return	to work for s.o. else	dienen	
to serve	to happen	stattfinden	
to take place	to sit down on one's chair	seinen Platz einnehmen	
to take one's place	very happy	übergücklich	page 20
overjoyed	to make plans; to prepare	Vorkehrungen treffen	
to make	arrangements		
as soon as possible	as quickly as it can happen: I must have the money	möglichst bald	
possible	as soon as possible.		
to choose	Here are three cakes. Please choose the one you want.	(aus)wählen	
worthy	good enough	würdig	
remaining	The remaining seats are the ones not taken.	übrig, verbleibend	
court	where a king lives and works	(Königs)Hof	
wedding	ceremony when two people are married	Hochzeit	

<u>areif</u>	<u>to arrive (at)</u>	to come to: We <i>arrive</i> at school at eight o'clock.
<u>inweit</u>	<u>church</u>	We go to <i>church</i> on Sundays.
<u>tscheun</u>	<u>to invite</u>	to ask s.o. to come
	<u>to join</u>	to take part in (=teilnehmen an)
	<u>celebration</u>	here: ceremony in church
	<u>solemn</u>	slow and serious
	<u>to cheer</u>	to shout hurrah
	<u>bell</u>	metal thing that rings when you hit it
page 22	<u>to bless</u>	to make the sign of the cross over
<u>bläs</u>	<u>each</u>	every (single)
<u>antil</u>	<u>until</u>	I slept <i>until</i> 10 o'clock this morning!
<u>äxapt</u>	<u>except for</u>	Your homework is good, <i>except for</i> the last page.
	<u>to bow</u>	to bend one's body to show respect
	<u>mysteriously</u>	in a way that you don't understand
<u>äppir</u>	<u>to appear</u>	to come out so that you can see it
	<u>spell</u>	to write the letters (=Buchstaben) of a word
	<u>the knights</u>	The knights stood open-mouthed with shock.
	<u>gaped</u>	
<u>happen</u>	<u>to happen</u>	to take place: The accident <i>happened</i> at two o'clock.
page 24	<u>to explain</u>	to make (sth.) clear
	<u>equal</u>	as big or as good as s.o. else
	<u>forever</u>	for always; for all time
	<u>what about ...?</u>	Tell (me, us) about ...
	<u>empty</u>	with no one or nothing in it; <i>opp.</i> full
	<u>tale</u>	story
	<u>to face</u>	to stand in front of
	<u>combat</u>	fighting with weapons (=Waffen)
	<u>perilous</u>	dangerous
	<u>to be intended for</u>	to be for: This book is <i>intended for</i> Class 6 or 7.

<u>ankommen</u>	—
<u>Kirche</u>	—
<u>einladen</u>	—
<u>s. anschließen an</u>	—
<u>Feier</u>	—
<u>feierlich, ernst</u>	—
<u>jauchzen, hurra rufen</u>	—
<u>Glocke</u>	—
<u>segnen</u>	—
<u>jede(-r, -s) (einzelne)</u>	—
<u>bis</u>	—
<u>abgesehen von</u>	—
<u>s. verbeugen</u>	—
<u>hier: auf unerklärliche Weise</u>	—
<u>erscheinen</u>	—
<u>buchstabieren;</u>	—
<u>(Wort, Name) bilden</u>	—
<u>Den Rittern stockte der Atem (vor Erstaunen).</u>	—
<u>geschehen, passieren</u>	—
<u>erklären</u>	—
<u>gleich(wertig)</u>	—
<u>für immer</u>	—
<u>wie steht's mit ...?</u>	—
<u>leer</u>	—
<u>Erzählung, Geschichte</u>	—
<u>gegenüberstehen</u>	—
<u>Kampf</u>	—
<u>gefährlich</u>	—
<u>vorgesehen sein</u>	—
<u>für</u>	—

<u>to dare</u>	—
<u>to promise</u>	—
<u>never</u>	—
<u>to act</u>	—
<u>mercy</u>	—
<u>to behave</u>	—
<u>without</u>	—
<u>reason</u>	—
<u>to gain</u>	—
<u>possession</u>	—
<u>to renew</u>	—
<u>every</u>	—
<u>the same</u>	—

EXCALIBUR

<u>to set up</u>	—
<u>fearsome</u>	—
<u>nearby</u>	—
<u>to challenge</u>	—
<u>to defeat</u>	—
<u>justice</u>	—
<u>armour</u>	—
<u>clearing</u>	—
<u>shield</u>	—

<u>warning</u>	—
<u>at his peril</u>	—
<u>thunder</u>	—
<u>path</u>	—
<u>honest</u>	—
<u>traveller</u>	—

<u>to be brave enough to:</u>	He didn't <i>dare</i> to say no.
<u>to say that you will do sth.</u>	—
<u>at no time; opp. always</u>	—
<u>to do sth.: We must stop talking and act now!</u>	—
<u>Don't kill me! Have mercy on me!</u>	—
<u>He behaved badly at the party, crying and shouting.</u>	—
<u>opp. with</u>	—
<u>If you ask "why", you want to know the reason.</u>	—
<u>to win</u>	—
<u>sth. that is yours</u>	—
<u>here: to say again</u>	—
<u>every person = all the people</u>	—
<u>identical; opp. different</u>	—

<u>to start: He set up a little shop in the town.</u>	—
<u>making (s.o.) afraid</u>	—
<u>opp. far away</u>	—
<u>to call (s.o.) to fight</u>	—
<u>to win a fight against s.o.</u>	—
<u>being fair or right</u>	—
<u>Knights wear armour when they fight.</u>	—
<u>place in a forest where there are no trees</u>	—
<u>In the picture on page 31, Arthur has a shield on his back.</u>	—

<u>words saying that sth. bad will happen</u>	—
<u>at his own risk</u>	—
<u>loud noise that you hear in a storm</u>	—
<u>here: way that s.o. goes or travels along</u>	—
<u>Thieves and robbers are not honest people.</u>	—
<u>person going to a (far away) place</u>	—

<u>wagen</u>	—
<u>versprechen</u>	—
<u>nie, niemals</u>	—
<u>handeln</u>	—
<u>Barmherzigkeit</u>	—
<u>s. benchmen; s. verhalten</u>	—
<u>ohne</u>	—
<u>Grund</u>	—
<u>gewinnen, erlangen</u>	—
<u>Besitz(tum)</u>	—
<u>erneuern</u>	—
<u>jede(-r, -s)</u>	—
<u>der/die/das gleiche,</u>	—
<u>der-/die-/dasselbe</u>	—

<u>einrichten; gründen</u>	—
<u>furchterregend</u>	—
<u>in der Nähe</u>	—
<u>herausfordern</u>	—
<u>besiegen</u>	—
<u>Gerechtigkeit</u>	—
<u>Rüstung, Panzer</u>	—
<u>Lichtung</u>	—
<u>Schild</u>	—

<u>Warnung</u>	—
<u>hier: auf eigene Gefahr</u>	—
<u>Donner</u>	—
<u>Weg; Pfad</u>	—
<u>ehrllich</u>	—
<u>Reisende(r)</u>	—

	for the sake of	to help (s.o.)
page 32	incredible	difficult to believe
	speed	He drove at a <i>speed</i> of 50 kilometres an hour.
	to collide	to come together with a bang
	lance	spear made of wood
	to continue	to go on doing sth; <i>opp.</i> to stop doing sth.
	to do sth.	
	battle	fighting with weapons (=Waffen)
	fiercely	hard; wildly
	(his) own	(the sword) that was (his)
	(sword)	
	defenceless	having no weapon to fight with
	to overcome	to beat; to win a fight against
page 33	to take action	to do sth.
	spell	words with magic power
	instantly	at once; immediately
	magic	strange power to make wonderful things happen
page 34	to visit	to go (come) and see
	potion	medicine that you drink
	to use	We use a knife to cut bread, meat etc.
	to heal	to make well or healthy (=gesund)
	wound	deep cut made by a sword etc. in a battle
	to be worried	to feel that sth. is wrong
	to defend	to fight to keep away s.o. who wants to hurt you
	unlike	different from
	fairy	small being with magical powers
	to shimmer	to shine with a flickering light
	lake	water with land all round it
	to understand	to know what sth. means or why sth. happens
	strange	not normal; not ordinary
page 36	suddenly	quickly and when you don't expect it

um ... (Genitiv) willen
unglaublich
Geschwindigkeit, Tempo
zusammenstoßen
Lanze
etw. weitermachen

Schlacht
heftig
(sein) eigenes
(Schwert)
wehrlos
überwältigen
aktiv werden, handeln
Zauberspruch
augenblicklich
Zauber
besuchen
(Zauber)Trank
benutzen, verwenden
heilen
Wunde
s. Sorgen machen
verteidigen
anders als
Fee
schimmern
(der) See
verstehen
seltsam
plötzlich

to gaze	to look at (for a long time)
to rise	to move up; to move higher
draped in	covered with
silk	fine material made by silkworms
gleaming	shining brightly
towards	He came <i>towards</i> me.
to sparkle	to glitter; to shine with light
glittering	shining brilliantly
to approach	to come near
to guard	to watch over: Two big dogs <i>guarded</i> the farm.
to claim	to say that sth. is yours
to glide	to move smoothly
shore	the edge (=Rand) of a lake or sea
to turn	to move round; I <i>turned</i> and went back to my place.
to vanish	to go away so you can't be seen; to disappear
to leap	to jump; to spring
(leapt, leapt)	
scabbard	the thing which holds a sword
of course	naturally
choice	s.o. or sth. that you choose
to wear	We <i>wear</i> clothes to keep us warm.
(wore, worn)	
to keep	<i>opp.</i> to give away
to assure	to promise: She <i>assured</i> us that she would come.
to spare	not to kill s.o.
s.o.'s life	
to offer	Can I <i>offer</i> you sth. to drink?

lange betrachten,
bestaunen
s. erheben;
hier: hochsteigen
mit ... umhängen
Seide
glänzend
auf ... zu
funkeln, glänzen
glitzernd, strahlend
s. nähern
bewachen
fordern, verlangen; *hier:*
als sein eigenes nehmen
gleiten
Ufer
s. wenden, drehen
verschwinden
(kräftig) springen
(Schwert)Scheide
natürlich, selbst-
verständlich
Wahl
(am Körper) tragen
behalten
versichern
hier: schonen
anbieten; *hier:*
s. bereit erklären

SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE

page 42	to fulfil destiny to leave farewell wisdom mistress journey at last	here: to bring to an end It was Arthur's <i>destiny</i> to be king. to go away (from) goodbye knowing what is right and good woman who is the chief of sth. It's a long <i>journey</i> ; it's a long way to go. in the end; finally
page 45	to hide festival to slip away cave eternal in mortal danger	to put sth. where it can't be seen Christmas and Easter are <i>festivals</i> . to go away quietly a (natural) hole in the earth without end in very great danger
page 46	it came to pass royal mysterious stranger in their midst curiosity aroused visor to cover emblem to identify to remain shrouded in mystery	it happened (that ...) here: with a king or queen People wonder and ask questions about it. person who is unknown among them feeling that you want to know sth. awakened part of knight's helmet which can be opened or closed to put sth. over: She <i>covered</i> her face with her hands. symbol; sign to show what s.o. or sth. is to stay Nobody knew anything about him.
page 48	to be ashamed (of)	When I know I have done sth. wrong, I am <i>ashamed</i> ; <i>opp.</i> proud

erfüllen Schicksal verlassen, weggehen Lebewohl Weisheit Herrin, Gebieterin Reise schließlich, endlich verbergen, verstecken Fest(tag) s. davonstehlen Höhle ewig in tödlicher Gefahr
es traf s., (daß ...) königlich geheimnisvoll Unbekannte(r), Fremde(r) in ihrer Mitte Neugier erweckt Visier zudecken Abzeichen (s.) identifizieren (ver)bleiben in geheimnisvolles Dunkel gehüllt s. (einer Sache) schämen

to prove worth	to show that sth. is so value: He proved his <i>worth</i> . = He showed that he was as good as the others.	beweisen Wert; hier: Bedeutung; Verdienst
impressed sincere to instruct honour (to be) at stake to overwhelm to vow cause (of) downfall altogether determined attention to taunt to rush at skillfully to swerve	This class is so good - I am very <i>impressed</i> . saying openly what one feels here: to tell s.o. what he must do here: good name at risk: He <i>drinks</i> too much - now his job is <i>at stake</i> . here: to <i>move</i> deeply to make a promise thing that makes sth. happen ruin; fall from happiness completely with a firm plan: He is <i>determined</i> to pass the exam. interest: To pay <i>attention</i> means to listen carefully. to make fun of (s.o.) in a rude way to go quickly (towards) like an expert to move quickly to one side	beeindruckt aufrichtig, ehrlich anweisen Ehre auf dem Spiel (stehen) überwältigen s. geloben Ursache Sturz, Fall gänzlich, ganz und gar (fest) entschlossen Aufmerksamkeit hohnen, spotten auf ... losstürzen geschickt, gewandt s. (plötzlich) seitwärts wenden mit voller Kraft schlagen im Augenblick aus dem Gleichgewicht hinabstürzen, -purzeln den Staub von seinen Kleidern abklopfen finster, grollend Sieger, Meister hier: auf-, großziehen Geschick fast, beinahe lösen
to swipe momentarily off balance to tumble to dust oneself off scowling champion to raise skill almost to solve	to hit from the side for a moment leaning to one side so that he could easily fall to fall end over end to knock the dust (=Staub) out of one's clothes with one's hands with an angry look; <i>opp.</i> smiling person who wins the first prize here: to bring up (a child) sth. one has learned to do very well nearly: Don't go - dinner is <i>almost</i> ready. to find the answer (to a problem)	page 49 page 50 page 51 page 52

	courageous	brave, without fear; <i>opp.</i> cowardly	mutig
page 53	sheath	scabbard; the thing which holds a sword	(Schwert)Scheide
	warrior	person who fights in war or battle	Krieger
page 54	quest	looking for sth.	Suche
	Holy Grail	cup used by Christ at the Last Supper (=Abendmahl)	der Heilige Gral
	reputation	(good) name	Ruf
	chivalrous	acting like a good knight	ritterlich
	deed	sth. that you do	Tat
	glory	what you win when you do great things	Ruhm, Ehre
	prophecy	saying what will happen in the future	Weissagung
	according to (legend)	as (the legend) says	(der Legende) zufolge

Exercises

THE SWORD IN THE STONE

Exercise 1 — Who (page 2)

1. Who was a great and noble king?
2. Who ruled Britain wisely?
3. Who was Uther's adviser?
4. Who made powerful magic?
5. Who married a beautiful widow?
6. Who already had three daughters?
7. Who had no time to bring his parents happiness?
8. Who came to the king with terrible news?

Exercise 2 — Who (page 4)

1. Who can see into the future?
2. Who will become ill with a fever?
3. Who will be in danger?
4. Who will want to kill Uther's son?
5. Who will take the baby away to a secret place?

Exercise 3 — Put into the Future Tense (page 4)

1. King Uther becomes ill with a fever.
2. He dies very soon.
3. It is a terrible time.
4. There are great wars in Britain.
5. The king's son is in danger.
6. The king's enemies want to kill the little boy.
7. Merlin takes the baby away.
8. He lives safely in a secret place.
9. Sir Hector names the baby Arthur.

Exercise 4 — Short Answers (pages 4-5)

1. Did Uther and Igraine trust Merlin?
2. Did Merlin take the baby down a secret path?
3. Did Sir Hector become ill with a fever?
4. Did Sir Hector promise to take care of the baby?
5. Did Sir Hector name the baby Uther?
6. Did the king fall into a fever?
7. Did Merlin die?
8. Did the people need a strong ruler?

Exercise 5 — Vocabulary (pages 2-4)

1. What do we call a man who rules a land?
2. What do we call a time when people fight and kill each other?
3. What is the name for a woman whose husband has died?
4. What is the opposite of a daughter?
5. What do we call a girl or boy who has just been born?
6. What is one word for mother and father?
7. What is the opposite of the past?
8. What is the opposite of to live?
9. What is the opposite of enemies?
10. What is the opposite of war?

11. What do we call *a lot of trees all growing together*?
12. What is the name for *a big building where a king or queen lived*?

Exercise 6 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 6–8)

1. Merlin decides to reveal the secret.
2. He goes to London to see the Archbishop of Canterbury.
3. Lords, ladies and peasants come to hear him.
4. Merlin ~~tells~~ the archbishop to gather all the knights on Christmas Day.
5. The knights arrive at the cathedral.
6. They find a marble rock with a sword in it.
7. They ~~are~~ astonished.
8. The sword ~~had~~ a golden handle.
9. A message is written at the bottom of the rock.

Exercise 7 — Where (pages 6–8)

1. Where did Merlin go?
2. Where did lords, ladies and peasants come from?
3. Where must the archbishop gather all the knights?
4. Where was the marble rock?
5. Where was the shining sword?
6. Where were the precious jewels?
7. Where was the message written?

Exercise 8 — Short Answers (pages 8–10)

1. Did the knights find a marble rock?
2. Was a shining sword buried deep within it?
3. Were the knights astonished?
4. Did they crowd round to see the sword?
5. Did the sword have a golden handle?
6. Was the handle set with precious jewels?
7. Was the message written on the sword?
8. Did the knights try to pull the sword from the stone?
9. Did they pull with just one finger?

10. Could they budge the sword?
11. Did the archbishop send messengers across the land?
12. Was the tournament on Christmas Day?

Exercise 9 — Who (pages 10–11)

1. Who tried to pull the sword from the stone?
2. Who huffed and puffed with all their might?
3. Who decided to send messengers across the land?
4. Who announced a tournament on New Year's Day?
5. Who came from far and wide on the day of the tournament?
6. Who was Sir Hector's adopted son?
7. Who was Sir Hector's own son?
8. Who was eighteen years old?

Exercise 10 — Vocabulary (pages 8–10)

1. What is the name for *a church with a bishop or archbishop*?
2. What do we call *a big, heavy stone*?
3. What is a word which means *very surprised*?
4. The handle of a sword is *the part which you hold in your hand*.
What other things do you know that have handles?
5. What is the opposite of *at the top*?
6. What is the opposite of *to push*?
7. What is the opposite of *everyone, everybody*?
8. What is the phrase meaning *to move the sword a little bit*?
9. What do we call *a person who carries a message*?
10. What is another word for *country*?

Exercise 11 — Where (page 11)

1. Where did knights come from?
2. Where had Sir Kay left his sword?
3. Where did Arthur find the gates locked?
4. Where had he seen a sword in a stone?
5. Where did he pull the sword from?

Exercise 12 — Put into the Past Tense (page 11)

1. Arthur rides back to fetch Sir Kay's sword.
2. But he finds the gates locked.
3. There is no one at home.
4. He remembers passing a churchyard.
5. He doesn't want to disappoint his brother.
6. He pulls the sword from the stone.
7. He is unaware of the stories about the sword.

Exercise 13 — Mixed Questions (page 12)

1. What did Sir Kay recognise at once?
2. Who did he hand the sword to?
3. What was his father's name?
4. Is Sir Kay the rightful King of Britain?
5. Who looked doubtfully at his son?
6. Had Sir Kay removed the sword himself?
7. Who had given the sword to Sir Kay?
8. Where did Arthur get the sword from?
9. Did Sir Hector ride back to the churchyard?
10. Did his sons go with him?
11. Did all the knights go home?
12. What did Arthur replace in the stone?
13. Did the knights try to remove the sword from the stone?
14. Could they remove it?
15. Who slid the sword from the stone?
16. Where did Arthur hold the sword?
17. Who was Britain's new king?

Exercise 14 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 2–12)

1. Who was Uther Pendragon?
2. Who was Merlin?
3. What was Merlin's terrible news?

4. Where did Merlin take the baby?
5. How long did the wars last after Uther had died?
6. What was Merlin's message to the lords, ladies and peasants?
7. What did the knights find outside the cathedral?
8. What was the message on the rock?
9. Who did Sir Hector bring with him to the tournament?
10. Why couldn't Arthur fetch Sir Kay's sword?
11. What did Sir Kay say to his father when he saw the wonderful sword?
12. Who had given Sir Kay the sword?
13. Where did Arthur replace the sword?
14. Who tried to pull the sword out but couldn't do it?
15. What did Arthur do now?

THE ROUND TABLE

Exercise 15 — What (pages 14–16)

1. What did King Arthur decide?
2. What did he ask Merlin for?
3. What did Merlin say a man in Arthur's position should have?
4. What did the kingdom need?
5. What did Merlin ask King Arthur?
6. What did Arthur tell Merlin?
7. What did King Leodegrance of Camelard own?
8. What did Arthur ask Merlin to do?
9. What was Arthur's wish?
10. What will King Leodegrance send Arthur?
11. What has space for one hundred and fifty knights?

Exercise 16 — Opposites (pages 14–16)

1. What is the opposite of *bad*?
2. What is the opposite of *an enemy*?
3. What is the opposite of *a woman*?

4. What is the opposite of a *husband*?
5. What is the opposite of a *king*?
6. What is the opposite of *to hate*?
7. What is the opposite of a *son*?
8. What is the opposite of a *mother*?
9. What is the opposite of *ugly*?
10. What is the opposite of *worst*?
11. What is the opposite of *cowardly*?
12. What is the opposite of *disappointed*?

Exercise 17 — Put into the Present Tense (page 16)

1. Guinevere was the most beautiful lady in the world.
2. Arthur asked Merlin to go to King Leodegrance.
3. Arthur wanted to marry Guinevere.
4. King Leodegrance was delighted.
5. Arthur was a noble and brave king.
6. Leodegrance was proud that King Arthur wished to marry his daughter.
7. He sent King Arthur a gift — the Round Table.

Exercise 18 — Who (pages 14–18)

1. Who decided he should marry?
2. Who asked Merlin for his advice?
3. Who agreed it was time for Arthur to marry?
4. Who should have a wife?
5. Who was Guinevere?
6. Who owned the Round Table?
7. Who gave King Leodegrance the Round Table?
8. Who is the most beautiful lady in the world?
9. Who was delighted?
10. Who wishes to marry King Leodegrance's daughter?
11. Who returned to the castle at Camelot?
12. Who was sent to serve King Arthur?

Exercise 19 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 18–20)

1. Merlin returns to King Arthur's castle.
2. King Leodegrance sends one hundred knights to serve Arthur.
3. King Arthur is overjoyed.
4. He makes arrangements for the wedding.
5. He asks Merlin to choose fifty worthy knights.
6. Soon the wedding day arrives.
7. The archbishop goes to Camelot.
8. He marries Arthur and Guinevere at St Stephen's Church.
9. All the people are invited to the celebration.
10. The people cheer as the bells ring out over Camelot.

Exercise 20 — Short Answers (page 20)

1. Was King Arthur overjoyed?
2. Did King Arthur ask Merlin to choose fifty knights?
3. Did the archbishop gather the bravest knights?
4. Were the knights at King Arthur's court?
5. Did the wedding day soon arrive?
6. Was the wedding at St Stephen's Church?
7. Were all the people invited?
8. Did the people cheer at the beginning of the service?
9. Did the bells ring out over Camelot?

Exercise 21 — Where (pages 20–22)

1. Where were the knights to sit?
2. Where had Merlin gathered the bravest knights in the kingdom?
3. Where did the archbishop go?
4. Where were Arthur and Guinevere married?
5. Where did the bells ring out?
6. Where did the archbishop join everyone after the wedding?
7. Where did Arthur and Guinevere take their places?
8. Where did gold letters appear?

Exercise 22 — When (pages 20–24)

1. When did King Arthur want the wedding to take place?
2. When did the archbishop go to Camelot?
3. When did the people cheer?
4. When did Arthur ask the archbishop to join them at court?
5. When did each knight take his seat?
6. When did Merlin ask the knights to stand?
7. When did gold letters appear on each chair?
8. When did the knights gasp in amazement?
9. When will a new knight take his place at the Round Table?
10. When will Arthur face the Black Knight in combat?

Exercise 23 — Vocabulary (pages 18–22)

1. What is the word meaning *to go back* or *to come back*?
2. What do we call *something which you can sit at, and eat or write on*?
3. What is a word for *very, very pleased*?
4. What do we call *the ceremony when two people get married*?
5. What is the opposite of *long*?
6. What do we call *a land ruled by a king*?
7. What is one word for *in a short time*?
8. What is *to ask someone to come to a party, celebration etc*?
9. What is the word meaning *to shout hurrah*?
10. What is another word for *a chair, a place where you can sit*?
11. What is the opposite of *to sit*?
12. What is a word meaning *great surprise*?

Exercise 24 — Put into the Future Tense (page 24)

1. A new knight takes the place of a knight killed in battle.
2. His name is written on his chair.
3. The names of King Arthur's knights live on forever.
4. Soon Arthur hears tales of the Black Knight.
5. Arthur faces the Black Knight in combat.

6. Two more brave knights arrive at King Arthur's court.
7. The best knight of them all takes the Perilous Seat.

Exercise 25 — Short Answers (pages 24–26)

1. Are all men equal at the Round Table?
2. Will a new knight take the place of a knight killed in battle?
3. Is one place for the Black Knight?
4. Will King Arthur face the Black Knight in combat?
5. Are two more seats for Merlin himself?
6. Is the empty seat called the Perilous Seat?
7. Must King Arthur take the Perilous Seat?
8. Did King Arthur ask who the best knight was?
9. Did the knights stand when King Arthur spoke to them?
10. Must the knights promise never to act unfairly?
11. Will a knight lose his place at the Round Table if he breaks his promise?
12. Did the knights all make this promise?

Exercise 26 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 24–26)

1. Merlin looks very solemn.
2. No one dares to ask who the best knight is.
3. The knights sit at the table.
4. King Arthur speaks to his knights.
5. Arthur's knights never act unfairly.
6. They always show mercy to those who ask for it.
7. They behave well towards women.
8. They lose their places at the table if they break their promise.
9. The knights all make this promise.
10. The knights renew their promise every year.

Exercise 27 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 14–26)

1. What did King Arthur decide?
2. What did Merlin say about this?
3. Who did Arthur love?

4. Who was Guinevere's father?
5. What did King Leodegrance say about Arthur's wish to marry his daughter?
6. What gift did Leodegrance send Arthur?
7. How many knights could sit at the Round Table?
8. Who came back to Camelot with Merlin?
9. Who married Arthur and Guinevere at St Stephen's church?
10. Who was invited to the celebration?
11. What did the archbishop do to each seat at the Round Table?
12. How many seats were still empty?
13. What appeared mysteriously on each chair?
14. Which knight is the Perilous Seat for?
15. What promise did all the knights make?

EXCALIBUR

Exercise 28 — Mixed Questions (page 28)

1. Where had King Arthur set up his new court?
2. What did King Arthur hear?
3. Where did the fearsome knight live?
4. Who was the Black Knight?
5. When had the Black Knight been challenging other knights?
6. How many knights had he defeated in battle?
7. What did King Arthur decide to do?
8. What did he put on?
9. Where did he ride to?
10. Who did he take with him?

Exercise 29 — Who / What (page 30)

1. Who came to a clearing in the forest?
2. Who had hung something from a tree?
3. What hung from a tree?
4. What was the warning?

5. Who struck the shield?
6. Who appeared when the shield rang out like thunder?
7. What was the Black Knight dressed in?
8. What was he riding?
9. Who spoke first?
10. What was the Black Knight's answer?

Exercise 30 — Put into the Past Tense (page 32)

1. The two men turn their horses round.
2. They ride towards each other very fast.
3. Their lances break in two as they collide.
4. They are both thrown to the ground.
5. They draw their swords.
6. They continue to fight.
7. They fight for a long time.
8. Arthur strikes the Black Knight's sword fiercely.
9. Arthur's sword breaks in two.
10. Merlin sees that King Arthur is defenceless.

Exercise 31 — Short Answers (pages 28–32)

1. Did King Arthur hear tales of a knight in the forest?
2. Was the Black Knight one of the strongest men in the land?
3. Had some knights been killed?
4. Did Arthur take Merlin with him?
5. Had the Black Knight hung a shield from a tree?
6. Did the shield have a warning written on it?
7. Was the Black Knight dressed in black armour?
8. Must King Arthur fight the Black Knight?
9. Did the two men's lances break?
10. Were they both thrown to the ground?
11. Did they stop fighting now?
12. Did King Arthur's sword break in two?

Exercise 32 — Vocabulary (pages 28–32)

was

1. What is the opposite of *before*?
2. What is another word for *stories*?
3. What is the opposite of *white*?
4. What is the opposite of *weak*?
5. What do we call *a lot of trees all growing together*?
6. What is the word for *clothes made of metal, worn by a knight*?
7. What is another word for *a land*?
8. What is the opposite of *foolish*?
9. What do we call *an empty space without trees in the middle of a forest*?
10. What is another word for *to hit*?
11. What is a word meaning *to go somewhere on a horse*?
12. What is the opposite of *to stop doing something*?

Exercise 33 — What (pages 32–34)

5x

1. What did Merlin decide?
2. What did Merlin do to the Black Knight?
3. What did the old man in the forest know of?
4. What did Arthur no longer have?
5. What will Arthur soon have?
6. What was Merlin able to make?
7. What could the fairies make?

Exercise 34 — Long Answers (pages 28–34)

Example: "Did Arthur go to the lake?" ⇔ "Yes, Arthur went to the lake."

1. Did Arthur hear tales of a knight in the forest?
2. Did Arthur ride into the forest?
3. Did he take Merlin with him?
4. Did they come to a clearing with a shield hanging on a tree?
5. Did King Arthur strike the shield hard?
6. Did it ring out like thunder?
7. Did the two men ride towards each other?

8. Did their lances break in two?
9. Did the battle go on for a long time?
10. Did the Black Knight fall into a deep sleep?
11. Did Merlin take Arthur to visit an old man?
12. Did the old man know of secret potions?
13. Did Merlin tell Arthur not to worry?
14. Did Merlin and Arthur arrive at a blue lake?

Exercise 35 — Who (page 34)

was 5x

1. Who took Arthur to the old man?
2. Who lived deep in the forest?
3. Who visited the old man?
4. Who knew of secret potions?
5. Who had wounds from the battle?
6. Who no longer had a sword?
7. Who told Arthur not to worry?
8. Who will soon have a sword unlike any other?
9. Who was able to make powerful magic?
10. Who could make even stronger magic than Merlin?

Exercise 36 — Let Merlin tell the story! (pages 34–36)

Example: "Merlin put a spell on the Black Knight." ⇔
"I put a spell on the Black Knight."

8x

1. Merlin took Arthur to visit an old man.
2. Merlin told Arthur not to worry about his broken sword.
3. He said, "Soon you will have a wonderful new sword."
4. Merlin could make powerful magic.
5. He took Arthur to seek the fairies' help.
6. Soon they arrived at a blue lake.
7. Arthur didn't understand why Merlin had brought him there.
8. "The sword's name is Excalibur," Merlin said.

Exercise 37 — Put into the Present Tense (pages 36–38)

1. Arthur stood gazing across the lake.
2. Suddenly he saw an arm holding a gleaming sword.
3. The sword was Excalibur.
4. A beautiful lady walked across the water towards them.
5. Her hair was red and her blue eyes sparkled like the lake.
6. This was the Lady of the Lake.
7. Arthur stepped into the boat when it came to the shore.
8. The boat turned and sailed to the middle of the lake.
9. Arthur reached out and took the sword.
10. He leapt from the boat and showed Merlin the sword.

Exercise 38 — Short Answers (pages 39–40)

1. Does King Arthur like the sword best?
2. Is that wise?
3. Is the scabbard worth more than ten of the swords?
4. Did Arthur gallop back to the Black Knight?
5. Did the Black Knight go on sleeping?
6. Did Arthur win the fight?
7. Did the Black Knight fall to his knees?
8. Did Arthur kill him?
9. Did the Black Knight and his sons stay in the forest?
10. Did the Black Knight and his sons serve the king well?

Exercise 39 — Vocabulary (pages 34–40)

1. What is the word for *to go and see someone*?
2. What is the opposite of *young*?
3. What word in the text means *to cure, to make (a wound) better*?
4. What word means *different from*?
5. They *came to* the lake. We could also say: They ... at the lake.
6. What is another word for *centre*?
7. What is the opposite of *beautiful*?

8. *This burns*. What do we call it?
9. What is the name for *the big house of a king or queen*?
10. What is one word for *to come near*?
11. What is another word for *to disappear*?
12. What word means *to jump or to spring*?

Exercise 40 — Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 28–40)

1. What did King Arthur hear after he had set up his court?
2. What had the Black Knight been doing?
3. What did King Arthur do when he had decided to seek justice?
4. What warning did Arthur and Merlin see written on the shield?
5. Can you describe the Black Knight?
6. What did King Arthur ask the Black Knight?
7. What happened when the two men rode towards each other and collided?
8. What did Merlin do when King Arthur's sword broke?
9. What did Merlin's spell do to the Black Knight?
10. Where did Merlin take Arthur?
11. How did the old man heal Arthur's wounds from the battle?
12. What did Arthur see in the middle of the lake?
13. How did Arthur reach the middle of the lake to take the sword?
14. Why is the scabbard worth ten of the swords?
15. What do the Black Knight and his sons do after Arthur has won the fight?

SIR LANCELOT OF THE LAKE

Exercise 41 — Let Merlin tell the story! (pages 42–45)

Example: "Lady Nimue told **Merlin** to leave **his** home." ⇔
"Lady Nimue told **me** to leave **my** home."

1. The time came for Merlin to fulfil his destiny.
2. Sadly he said goodbye to Arthur.
3. It was time for Merlin to sleep his long sleep.
4. He must sleep until the day when he will wake again.
5. Merlin walked out into the night.

6. Lady Nimue, the Mistress of Avalon, was waiting for him.
7. She led him on a long journey.
8. At last they reached North Wales.
9. Merlin asked to see Elaine's son, Lancelot.
10. He made Lancelot promise to ride to Camelot.
11. It was Merlin's last wish that Arthur should make Lancelot a knight.
12. Then Merlin slipped away.
13. Lady Nimue took him to a cave beneath her lake.
14. He will only wake when Britain is in mortal danger.

Exercise 42 — Where (pages 42–45)

1. Where did Merlin and Lady Nimue go?
2. Where was Elaine's court?
3. Where had the Lady of the Lake kept Lancelot hidden?
4. Where must Lancelot ride to for the next festival?
5. Where did the Lady Nimue take Merlin?

Exercise 43 — Short Answers (pages 42–45)

1. Was Merlin happy when he said farewell to Arthur? *nein*
2. Must Arthur rule alone as king now?
3. Did Merlin walk away from Camelot?
4. Was the Lady Nimue waiting for him?
5. Did she lead him on a long journey?
6. Was Elaine the Queen of England? *nein*
7. Did Merlin ask to see Elaine's son?
8. Did the Lady of the Lake take Lancelot to Camelot? *nein*
9. Was Lancelot's father dead now?
10. Was it Merlin's wish that Arthur should make Lancelot a knight?

Exercise 44 — Put into the Past Tense (page 46)

1. A mysterious stranger appears at Camelot.
2. King Arthur and Queen Guinevere are watching the jousting.

3. Arthur's curiosity is aroused.
4. The rider's visor is down and covers his face.
5. He wears no colours to identify himself.
6. He remains a mystery.

Exercise 45 — Who (pages 46–48)

1. Who appeared in the midst of the knights at Camelot?
2. Who was watching the jousting from the royal stand?
3. Who aroused their curiosity?
4. Who had his visor down?
5. Who welcomed the unknown rider?
6. Who said he would like to fight the bravest knights?
7. Who was greatly impressed by this solemn knight?
8. Who gave the knight his blessing?
9. Who was overwhelmed by Guinevere's beauty?

Exercise 46 — Long Answers (pages 42–46)

Example: "Did Lancelot come to the tournament?" ⇔
"Yes, Lancelot came to the tournament."

1. Did Merlin say farewell to Arthur?
2. Did Merlin leave Arthur to rule alone as king?
3. Did Merlin walk away from the court at Camelot?
4. Did Lady Nimue lead him on a long journey?
5. Did the Lady of the Lake take Lancelot when he was a baby?
6. Did she keep him hidden for many years?
7. Did Merlin make Lancelot promise to ride to Camelot?
8. Did Merlin slip away into the night again?
9. Did Lady Nimue take Merlin to a cave under her lake?
10. Did a mysterious stranger appear at Camelot?
11. Did a visor cover his face?
12. Did he remain shrouded in mystery?

Exercise 47 — Vocabulary (page 46)

1. What do we call a *person whom nobody knows*?
2. What is the word for *to come out so that people can see you*?
3. What is another word for *to look at*?
4. What do we call a *person on a horse*?
5. In the picture on pages 46–47, what is Lancelot holding in his left hand?
6. In the same picture, what is Lancelot holding in his right hand?
7. What is the name for the *metal clothes* which the knight in the picture is wearing?
8. Where are the king and queen sitting in the picture?
9. What animal is the knight riding?
10. What do we call *the front of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are*?

Exercise 48 — Mixed Questions (page 48)

1. Who welcomed the stranger to the tournament?
2. What did Arthur ask the stranger to reveal?
3. What should no knight be ashamed of?
4. Who would the stranger like to fight first?
5. Who was greatly impressed by this knight?
6. Who should fight as Guinevere's champion?
7. Who was unable to fight as Guinevere's champion?
8. Who did King Arthur love dearly?
9. What did Arthur give Lancelot?
10. What was at stake in the fight?
11. What was Lancelot overwhelmed by?
12. What did Lancelot vow then and there?

Exercise 49 — Put into the Past Tense (pages 49–51)

1. Sir Kay is the first to face the unknown knight.
2. He taunts the stranger.
3. The two knights take up their lances.
4. Then they rush at each other.
5. Their horses' hooves thunder across the field.

6. Sir Kay's lance comes swiping towards the unnamed knight.
7. But the stranger swerves out of the way.
8. Sir Kay goes tumbling to the ground.
9. He disappears, scowling, into the crowd.
10. One by one, the best knights fight against the stranger.
11. They are all thrown to the ground in defeat.
12. The new champion turns to face King Arthur.

Exercise 50 — Who / What (pages 52–53)

1. What has the unknown knight defended well?
2. Who is the brave knight?
3. What must the knight reveal to the court?
4. What did the unnamed knight remove?
5. What did the knight **do** when he had taken off his helmet?
6. Who was Lancelot's father?
7. Who sent Lancelot to King Arthur's court?
8. Who raised Lancelot from a baby?
9. What did the Lady of the Lake teach Lancelot?
10. Who was overjoyed to have a knight sent by Merlin?
11. What did Arthur draw from its sheath?
12. Who did Arthur touch on each shoulder?

Exercise 51 — Short Answers (pages 52–53)

1. Did the knight defend Guinevere's honour well?
2. Was it time for the knight to reveal his true identity?
3. Did the knight keep his helmet on his head?
4. Did the knight bow low before the king?
5. Was the knight King Ban of Benwick?
6. Did Merlin send Lancelot to Camelot?
7. Was Lancelot raised from a baby by Merlin?
8. Did the Lady of the Lake teach Lancelot many things?
9. Did she teach him to make powerful magic?

10. Did King Arthur smile?
11. Did he take out Excalibur to fight Lancelot?

Exercise 52 – Opposites (pages 52–53)

1. What is the opposite of *to attack*?
2. What is the opposite of *a gentleman*?
3. What is the opposite of *badly*?
4. What is the opposite of *brave*?
5. What is the opposite of *putting on*?
6. What is the opposite of *a son*?
7. What is the opposite of *there*?
8. What is the opposite of *possible*?
9. What is the opposite of *to scowl*?
10. What is the opposite of *disappointed*?

Exercise 53 – Did You Understand the Chapter? (pages 42–54)

1. Why did Merlin leave Camelot?
2. Who was waiting for Merlin when he walked away from the court?
3. Where did Lady Nimue lead Merlin?
4. Who was Elaine?
5. Why was Lancelot called Lancelot of the Lake?
6. When must Lancelot ride to Camelot?
7. Where did the Lady of the Lake take Merlin?
8. When did the stranger appear at Camelot?
9. Where were King Arthur and Queen Guinevere?
10. Why did nobody know who the mysterious knight was?
11. What did Queen Guinevere ask Arthur?
12. How did Lancelot feel?
13. What did Lancelot vow in his heart?
14. Which of King Arthur's knights did Lancelot defeat in the tournament?
15. What did Arthur do with Excalibur?
16. When did Sir Lancelot take his place at the Round Table?

17. When would the Perilous Seat be taken?
18. Who was the bravest knight at court?
19. Whose deeds brought glory to Camelot?
20. Whose prophecy did King Arthur fulfil?

List of English Irregular Verbs (Verbs from the main text are marked with *)

GROUP 1 – BEGIN

1. *to begin	began	begun	anfangen
2. to spring	sprang	sprung	(plötzlich) springen
3. to sing	sang	sung	singen
4. *to ring	rang	rung	läuten, anrufen
5. to swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
6. to drink	drank	drunk	trinken
7. to sink	sank	sunk	sinken, versenken
8. to stink	stank	stank <i>stunk</i>	stinken

GROUP 2 – CLING

9. to cling	clung	clung	s. anklammern, festhalten
10. to sting	stung	stung	stechen
11. to fling	flung	flung	schleudern
12. to wring	wrung	wrung	(aus)wringen
13. *to hang	hung	hung	(auf)hängen
	(hanged = henkte, erhängt!)		
14. to spin	spun	spun	sich drehen, Garn spinnen
15. to dig	dug	dug	graben
16. *to stick	stuck	stuck	(an)stecken, ankleben
17. *to strike	struck	struck	schlagen, treffen
18. *to win	won	won	gewinnen

GROUP 3 – SLEEP


19. *to sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
20. to creep	crept	crept	kriechen

21.	to sweep	swept	swept	fegen, kehren
22.	*to keep	kept	kept	behalten
23.	to weep	wept	wept	weinen
24.	to meet	met	met	treffen, begegnen
25.	to feel	felt	felt	(sich) fühlen
26.	to kneel	kneelt	kneelt	knien
27.	to bleed	bled	bled	bluten
28.	to feed	fed	fed	füttern
29.	to flee	fled	fled	fliehen
30.	to lead	led	led	führen
31.	*to leave	left	left	weggehen, (zurück)lassen
32.	*to hold	held	held	halten
33.	to deal	dealt	dealt	handeln, sich befassen mit
34.	to mean	meant	meant	bedeuten
35.	to lean	leant	leant	(sich) lehnen
36.	to dream	dreamt	dreamt	träumen
37.	to read	read	read	lesen
GROUP 4 - LEARN (ALLE VERBEN DIESER GRUPPE GEHEN AUCH MIT -ED STATT MIT -Y!)				
38.	to burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	(ver)brennen
39.	to learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	lernen
40.	to smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)	riechen
41.	to spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	buchstabieren
42.	to spoil	spoil (spoiled)	spoil (spoiled)	verderben
43.	to spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)	verschütten
GROUP 5 - SEND				
44.	to bend	bent	bent	biegen, beugen
45.	to lend	lent	lent	(ver)leihen
46.	*to send	sent	sent	schicken, senden
47.	to spend	spent	spent	ausgeben; (Zeit) verbringen
48.	to build	built	built	bauen
GROUP 6 - FIND				
49.	*to find	found	found	finden

50.	to bind	bound	bound	binden
51.	to grind	ground	ground	mahlen; schleifen
52.	to wind	wound	wound	winden
GROUP 7 - THINK				
53.	to buy	bought	bought	kaufen
54.	*to bring	brought	brought	bringen
55.	*to think	thought	thought	denken
56.	*to fight	fought	fought	kämpfen
57.	*to catch	caught	caught	fangen
58.	*to teach	taught	taught	lehren, unterrichten
GROUP 8 - WRITE				
59.	to drive	drove	driven	fahren
60.	*to rise	rose	risen	aufgehen (Sonne); sich erheben
61.	*to write	wrote	written	schreiben
62.	*to ride	rode	ridden	reiten
GROUP 9 - SHOOT				
63.	*to get	got	got	bekommen, werden
64.	to forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
65.	to shoot	shot	shot	schießen
66.	to shine	shone	shone	scheinen, glänzen
67.	*to lose	lost	lost	verlieren
GROUP 10 - SPEAK				
68.	*to speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
69.	to steal	stole	stolen	stehlen
70.	*to break	broke	broken	(zer)brechen
71.	to freeze	froze	frozen	gefrieren
72.	*to wake up	woke up	woken up	aufwachen, -wecken
73.	*to tell	told	told	erzählen, sagen
74.	to sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
75.	*to choose	chose	chosen	(aus)wählen

GROUP 11 - WEAR				
76.	*to wear	wore	worn	(Kleider) tragen
77.	to tear	tore	torn	zerreißen
78.	*to swear	swore	sworn	schwören, fluchen
79.	*to bear	bore	borne	ertragen
			(born = geboren!)	
GROUP 12 - HIDE				
80.	*to hide	hid	hidden	(sich) verstecken
81.	to bite	bit	bitten	beißen
82.	to light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	anzünden
83.	*to slide	slid	slid	gleiten, rutschen
GROUP 13 - "W" VERBS				
84.	*to know	knew	known	kennen, wissen
85.	to blow	blew	blown	wehen, blasen
86.	to grow	grew	grown	wachsen, werden
87.	*to throw	threw	thrown	werfen
88.	to fly	flew	flown	fliegen
89.	*to draw	drew	drawn	zeichnen, ziehen
90.	*to show	showed	shown	zeigen
91.	to sow	sowed	sown	säen
92.	to sew	sewed	sewn	nähen
93.	to saw	sawed	sawn	sägen
GROUP 14 - CUT				
94.	to bet	bet	bet	wetten
95.	to broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	ausstrahlen (Radio und Fernsehen)
96.	to burst	burst	burst	bersten, platzen
97.	to cost	cost	cost	kosten
98.	to cut	cut	cut	schneiden
99.	to hit	hit	hit	treffen, schlagen
100.	to hurt	hurt	hurt	weh tun; verletzen
101.	*to let	let	let	(zu)lassen
102.	*to put	put	put	stellen, setzen, legen

103.	*to set	set	set	setzen; untergehen (Sonne)
104.	to shut	shut	shut	schließen
105.	to spread	spread	spread	ausbreiten, ausdehnen; streichen
106.	to thrust	thrust	thrust	stoßen
GROUP 15 - AUXILIARY VERBS				
107.	*to be	was / were	been	sein
108.	*to have	had	had	haben
109.	*to do	did	done	tun
GROUP 16 - REMAINING VERBS				
110.	*to make	made	made	machen
111.	to go	went	gone	gehen, fahren
112.	*to come	came	come	kommen
113.	*to become	became	become	werden
114.	to run	ran	run	laufen, rennen
115.	*to see	saw	seen	sehen
116.	*to hear	heard	heard	hören
117.	*to give	gave	given	geben
118.	to forgive	forgave	forgiven	vergeben
119.	to forbid	forbade	forbidden	verbieten
120.	*to say	said	said	sagen
121.	to pay	paid	paid	bezahlen
122.	to lay	laid	laid	legen
123.	to lie	lay	lain	liegen
124.	*to sit	sat	sat	sitzen
125.	to spit	spat	spat	spucken
126.	*to stand	stood	stood	stehen
127.	to understand	understood	understood	verstehen
128.	to beat	beat	beaten	schlagen
129.	*to take	took	taken	nehmen
130.	to shake	shook	shaken	schütteln
131.	to eat	ate	eaten	essen
132.	*to fall	fell	fallen	fallen



Four tales from Ancient Britain are retold here for English-speaking children. They bring King Arthur's court, with Merlin, Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere, vividly to life in the reader's mind.

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